still rise with the sun, although they go to bed after dark. On the whole, there is no specific theological time for meals. However, the village schools operate on a definite time schedule, and this affects quite a large proportion of the resident population—the teachers and their families, the children, and their mothers who prepare their lunches. Of course, those who are, or have been, working in the city are quite thoroughly conditioned to clock-schedules. A good deal of apparently unnecessary reliance to and synchronization of watches was observed in the village. On the whole, however, it can be said that future plans which involve exact hours are made and fulfilled in a casual manner. Perhaps a valid generalization would be that the average individual regards his watch as a symbol of prosperity, an achievement, an ornament, of practical value, and an interesting toy—all in about equal measure.

Combs, toilet soap, safety and straight razors, shaving lotion, etc. (all of local European or American manufacture) are universally distributed. Some people have and use toothbrushes. The women do not appear to use cosmetics to any great extent.

A variety of containers have already been described, but several more must be added. There are rectangular five-gallon gasoline cans, with the top cut out and fitted with a wooden handle, a widely used for carrying water, cement and other bulk materials. There are cylindrical baskets, cylindrical with large handles over the top, are useful for carrying food. Large, flat wicker trays are used for carrying such things as bread and laundry and for the display of vegetables in the stores. Essentially, cloth, waste containers were set out on them.

Carpenter's and mason's tools—hammers, saws, pliers, levels, drills, screwdrivers, chisels, and trowels—appear to be the same in form as they are in the West. Probably most of the items now used are western-made, but most of the forms are very old in the Middle East.

Agricultural tools are commonly used of very ancient form. There are no horses in the village (the Arabs use them for riding rather than for traction), and the ox is the chief draft animal. The plow consists of a wooden shaft (in several segments) to which a metal iron spike is set at an angle. The handles of a long wedge have been made from volcanic stones (from the Jebel) are set. (See Thesmitics, 1956, pp. 116–30, for illustrations.) Grain is winnowed by tossing it up into the air with a rather crude fork made entirely of wood. Small saws and hand-clippers (the only recent foreign element in the tools) are used for pruning. The last item is an iron spade, which is, if possible, manipulated by two or three men. Others men grasp the handle and shaft in the usual manner, and, in effect, pushes their spade. One or two other men pull the spade by means of cords attached to the shaft just above the shoulders of the blade.

The traditional means of communication were donkeys, horses, and human backs aided legs, traveling over rough stone paths. To this, can be added a recent

It is evident that in all the villages the great majority of the breadwinners must depend on sources of income other than their own fields. Therefore, younger members of the family and farmers outside of the village, while the farmer himself must either pass over the care of his larger landholds or the all company, hold a government job, get money from abroad, or labour on a very low level.

Physical Description of Project Villages

It is not possible to describe with sufficient accuracy the average village homes in the project [illegible]. A very general description must suffice until more detailed [illegible] is available. Homes are usually one-story mud structures of one or two rooms. They do not have electricity or running water. Usually the animals are accommodated in a stable connected to the house, or in a room in the house itself.

The villagers do not seem to be concerned with keeping their surroundings sanitary. In none of the villages is there any attempt to collect and properly dispose of garbage. The common practice is to relieve it in the fields. There are few toilets. Some wells and fields show to need water to prevent communicable and for sewage disposal. To serve the 1,242 people in the project area there are 42 pit privies. There are no tubs or showers. Homes have no screens and flies are free to contaminate food and manipulate to rampant and rampant disease.

Homes are usually always mud and clay and the people average a [illegible] well-ventilated [illegible]. Though [illegible] poor, the village family is very hospitable and makes an sharing with a guest its meager supply of cigarettes or [illegible] coffee and sugar.

In the five project villages there are 1,110 buildings. This number includes 912 dwelling units, 34 business establishments, 105 separate barns and 11 public buildings. A detailed breakdown of the types of buildings by village is shown in Table VIII. Included in the category of public buildings are seven mosques. Sandland and Ba-Pantiyah have two mosques each, while in each

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